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in which it affected the different classes of a manufacturing population. These papers will be found to afford a very striking view of the extent and degree of the depression prevailing in the districts of the cotton manufacture during the first two or three years of the period brought to view in the present paper; and if taken in conjunction with it will, I trust, supply in some degree, as to the earlier years, the deficiencies incident to an attempt to treat so large a subject with due strictness, in the present state of statistical science.

Statistics of Crime in England and Wales, for the Years 1834—1844.

By F. G. P. NEISON, F.L.S., &c., *Actuary to the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Oxford, 28th of June, 1847, being in continuation of a Paper read at the Meeting at Southampton on the 15th of September, 1846.]

In this paper it is intended to investigate the influence of Education on the Development of Crime. On a former occasion, when an analysis was made of the state of crime in England and Wales, it appeared that, of a variety of elements tested and supposed to exercise some material influence on crime, none was found subject to any definite law, or to manifest any direct control over the increase or decrease of crime, except education. As the greater portion of that paper was devoted to various matters necessarily preliminary to the question of education, it is now proposed to enter more fully into the very important discussion of the influence of education on the criminal calendar of the country.

In connexion with the results, adduced in the former paper*, it will be important to view the amount of education among criminals themselves. During the years 1842, 3, and 4, there were

21,779 or 31·3 per cent. of all the criminals who could neither read nor write;
41,620 or 59·8 per cent. who could read and write imperfectly;
5,909 or 8·5 per cent. who could read and write well; and
308 or 0·4 per cent. of superior education.

69,616
1,924 whose instruction was not ascertained.

71,540

It is thus curious to observe, that while the proportion of criminals who could neither read nor write was 31·3 per cent. the ratio of persons who signed their marriage register with marks, (that is, were unable to write their names) was 33 per cent.; and it might thence be inferred that, from the small difference in those two ratios, education could have no very important effect in repressing or augmenting the number of criminals: but the number of persons signing their marriage registers with marks should not be taken as the absolute,

* *Statistical Journal*, Vol. IX., p. 223.

but only as the relative degree of education in different districts; and it should be borne in mind, that although 33·0 is the average for the whole of England and Wales, there are some districts in which the proportion is as low as 12 and 14 per cent., and others in which the ratio is as high as 50 and 51 per cent.; and it has also been already shown, that no reliance can be placed on the mere gross average results thus given, but that it is imperatively necessary to separate the whole into groups, in which the influences of wealth, manufactures, and agriculture are common—in fact, into groups differing in respect of education only, so as to furnish a proper argument for or against the influence which education may have on the amount of crime.

According to the returns of the Registrar General, the proportion of males signing their marriage registers with marks has gradually decreased from 33·7 per cent. in 1839, to 32·4 per cent. in 1844. It also appears that during the same years the number of criminals unable to read or write has decreased from 33·5 per cent. in the former year to 29·8 per cent. in the latter; but it does not follow on this account that education is favourable to crime, for it may happen that increased temptations over the country generally have arisen within that period; and the question would still remain open, whether in the higher educated districts crime was greater or less than in the lower educated districts, all the other conditions of those districts being the same.

Adopting the test furnished by the records of the Registrar General, it is obvious that in those counties in which there is an inferior degree of education, there is also an increased ratio of crime; and that not a small and barely appreciable difference, but in 11 different groups of counties into which the whole of England and Wales is divided, showing a difference in favour of the best educated districts varying from 13 to 43·9 per cent., and averaging 25 per cent. for the whole of England and Wales. It is thus evident, that so far as the test now furnished is available, more conclusive evidence could not be called for.

This test, however, being derived from a source partly independent of the criminals themselves, has led to a similar analysis of an educational test to be derived from among the criminal population. The Home Office returns show for each year the number of criminals *who can neither read nor write—who can read and write imperfectly—who can read and write well—and have a superior education.*

Attention will first be given to the two first classes of criminals. The various counties of England have been placed into six different groups, in the two first of which the ratio of crime does not differ by 15 per cent. above and below the average for England and Wales. In the next two groups the difference of crime is from 15 to 30 per cent. above and below the average. And in the last two groups the difference is at least 30 per cent. above and below the average respectively. For each of these groups the educational condition of the criminals has been abstracted, the detailed results of which are given in Table I., Appendix, and from which the following abstract is taken:—

Groups of Counties in which the	Above the average Crime.				Below the average Crime.			
	Number who could nei- ther Read nor Write.	Number who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Number who could Read and Write well.	Of Superior Education.	Number who could nei- ther Read nor Write.	Number who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Number who could Read and Write well.	Of Superior Education.
Difference of crime under 15 per cent. }	6,875	11,071	1,187	75	422	2,292	4,859	746
Difference, 15 per cent., and under 30 per cent.	5,332	10,417	2,364	71	691	2,414	5,791	654
Difference, 30 per cent., and up- wards}	3,311	6,381	724	71	161	933	2,186	150

Groups of Counties in which the	Above the average Crime.					Below the average Crime.				
	Ratio which could nei- ther Read nor Write.	Ratio which could Read and Write imperfectly.	Ratio which could Read and Write well.	Ratio of Superior Edu- cation.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	Ratio which could nei- ther Read nor Write.	Ratio which could Read and Write imperfectly.	Ratio which could Read and Write well.	Ratio of Superior Edu- cation.	Instruction could not be ascertained.
Difference of crime under 15 per cent. }	35.8	57.6	6.2	.4	2.1	28.9	61.3	9.4	.3	1.6
Difference, 15 per cent., and under 30 per cent.	29.3	57.3	13.0	.4	3.7	27.1	65.0	7.3	.6	1.8
Difference, 30 per cent., and up- wards}	31.6	60.8	6.9	.7	1.5	28.5	66.6	4.6	.3	3.3
Total of these Dis- tricts}	32.4	58.2	8.9	.5	2.6	28.0	63.8	7.7	.4	2.0
Ratio of England and Wales}	31.3	59.8	8.5	.44	2.7					

Difference in favour of Education.

		Of those who could neither Read nor Write.	Of those who could Read and Write imperfectly.	
		
Difference of Crime 15 per cent.....		6.9		3.7
,, 15 and under 30		2.2		7.7
,, 30 and upwards		3.1		5.2
Total		4.4		5.6

It is thus seen, that in each group in which there is an increased amount of crime, there is invariably an increased ratio of criminals who can neither read nor write. Taking the three parallel groups of counties in which those characterized by crime above the average is compared with those below the average crime, it will be seen that the difference of criminals unable to either read or write is respectively 6·9, 2·2, and 3·1 per cent. greater in the counties having an excess of crime. On the other hand, the proportion who can read and write imperfectly shows a corresponding increase in favour of the groups with a low ratio of crime, being respectively 3·7, 7·7, and 5·2 per cent.

The following are the results for the total of those counties in which crime is above and below the average respectively:—

	Where Crime is above the average.	Where Crime is below the average
The per-cent-age that can neither read nor write is (Difference 4·4 per cent. in favour of Education.)	32·4	28·0
The per-cent-age that can read and write imperfectly is (Difference 5·6 per cent. in favour of Education.)	58·2	63·8

Thus far it would seem that the evidence furnished of education, among even the criminals themselves, would go to show that the small amount of instruction consequent on the test here recognised—the simple distinction between the ability to read and write imperfectly, and being unable to either read or write at all—has a most material influence in the development of crime; and, were the investigation carried no further, we should be forced to conclude, that since the most criminal districts show a higher ratio of uninstructed persons among the criminals, and the less criminal districts a less proportion who are wholly destitute of the rudest elements of education, the immediate inference is, that even this small degree of instruction tends to the repression of crime.

Unless, however, this analysis were carried beyond its present limits, it may be objected, as in the former paper, that the peculiar results produced may be owing to some other cause than education. It may happen that differences of manufactures, of agriculture, of wealth, or of position in the social scale of society, existing in combination with the degree of crime already noticed, may be the real and active agent in producing the peculiar results attributed to education. In order, therefore, to see how far the facts of the case will support this view, a more refined analysis has been made of the various counties, placing them in groups, as in Table N., in the former paper; in fact, placing those counties into groups so that they differ only in their educational condition from each other. It will thus be seen that the combinations now presented will exhibit all the conditions by which the final analysis of the former paper was brought to bear on the educational condition of the whole community. And these have been further reduced to show in precisely the same groups the state of education among the criminal population. The results in detail of this particular portion of the inquiry will be found in Table II., Appendix, from which the following abstract has been made.

Groups of Counties.	Number of Criminals in the Sections of									
	Inferior Degree of Education in the General Community (a).					Higher Degree of Education in the General Community (b).				
	Who could neither Read nor Write.	Who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Who could Read and Write well.	Of superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	Who could neither Read nor Write.	Who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Who could Read and Write well.	Of Superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.
Least Agricultural	2,629	4,793	822	85	153	2,014	4,553	538	16	189
Greatest "	1,772	2,617	243	16	70	1,413	3,065	277	28	110
Greatest Manufacturing	1,907	3,704	515	54	128	1,422	2,661	450	32	56
Least "	1,036	1,559	117	12	38	949	1,983	158	7	51
Manufacturing interest, 33½ per cent. above the average }	2,760	5,019	790	83	145	1,164	2,601	506	7	72
Agricultural interest, 50 per cent. above the average ..}	2,071	3,456	339	31	84	1,491	3,002	243	13	100
Manufacturing and Agricultural interest, nearly equal }	1,703	2,343	244	9	59	880	1,757	211	14	81
Greatest wealth	1,241	2,820	345	14	95	672	1,455	372	6	40
Least wealth.....	1,857	2,370	456	30	125	1,071	2,046	167	9	81
Total	16,475	28,686	3,871	334	897	11,076	23,123	2,922	132	780
"Marks," 33½ per cent. above the average, and 25 per cent. below the average ..]	2,797	4,334	416	31	149	1,826	3,726	678	23	136

Groups of Counties.	Ratio of Criminals in the Sections of									
	Inferior Degree of Education in the General Community (a).					Higher Degree of Education in the General Community (b).				
	Who could neither Read nor Write.	Who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Who could Read and Write well.	Of superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	Who could neither Read nor Write.	Who could Read and Write imperfectly.	Who could Read and Write well.	Of Superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.
Least Agricultural	31·5	57·5	9·9	1·0	1·8	28·3	63·9	7·5	2	2·6
Greatest "	38·1	56·3	5·2	·3	1·5	29·5	64·1	5·8	·5	2·8
Greatest Manufacturing	30·8	60·0	8·3	·8	2·0	31·1	58·3	9·9	·7	1·2
Least "	38·0	57·2	4·3	·4	1·4	30·6	64·0	5·1	·2	1·6
Manufacturing interest, 33½ per cent. above the average }	31·9	58·0	9·1	·9	1·7	27·2	60·8	11·8	·2	1·7
Agricultural interest, 50 per cent. above the average ..}	35·1	58·6	5·7	·5	1·4	31·4	63·2	5·1	·3	2·0
Manufacturing and Agricultural interest, nearly equal }	39·6	54·5	5·7	·2	1·4	30·7	61·4	7·4	·5	2·7
Greatest wealth	28·1	63·8	7·8	·8	2·1	26·8	58·1	14·9	·2	1·6
Least wealth.....	32·2	56·2	10·8	·7	2·9	32·5	62·1	5·1	·3	2·4
Total	32·8	57·1	7·7	·6	1·8	29·1	60·8	7·7	·3	2·1
"Marks," 33½ per cent. above the average, and 25 per cent. below the average ..]	36·9	57·2	5·5	·4	1·9	29·2	59·6	10·8	·4	2·1

Difference in favour of Education.

	Of those who could neither Read nor Write.	Of those who could Read and Write Imperfectly.	Of those who could Read and Write well.
Group of Least Agricultural	3·2	6·4	2·4
" Greatest	8·6	7·8	·6
" Greatest Manufacturing	·3	1·7	1·6
" Least	7·4	6·8	·8
" Manufacturing " interest, 33½ per cent. above the average	4·7	2·8	2·7
" Agricultural interest, 50 per cent. above the average	3·7	4·6	·6
" Manufacturing and Agricultural interest nearly equal	8·9	6·9	1·7
" Greatest wealth	1·3	5·7	7·1
" Least wealth	·3	5·9	5·7
Total	3·7	3·7	·0
" Marks," 33½ per cent. above the average, and 25 per cent. below the average	7·7	2·4	5·3

A remarkable feature presents itself in this abstract. The form in which the Table is arranged shows not only districts in which there is an inferior degree of education in the general community, accompanied with an increased amount of criminals, but also at the same time an increased ratio of uninstructed criminals in the same districts, compared with that in the higher educated districts, and a reduced rate of crime. The agreement, therefore, of those two very different educational tests, and their general assimilation throughout, may be safely regarded as sufficient indications of the relative amount of actual education in the respective districts; and, consequently, should any uniform or constant increase or decrease of crime be found to fluctuate with the amount of education thus determined, it will furnish the argument for or against the influence of education on the development of crime.

From the preceding abstract it however appears, that in nine out of the eleven combinations represented there is a marked difference in favour of education; or, in other words, there is constantly an increased ratio of uninstructed criminals where crime is above the average, and also a reduced ratio of uninstructed criminals where crime is at a lower ebb. In the greatest agricultural district it will be seen that in the group in which crime is least, there is 8·6 per cent. less of uninstructed criminals than in the other group of the districts where a higher ratio of crime prevails. Again, take the districts in which the manufacturing and agricultural interests are nearly equal, and it will be found that in the group of least crime, there is 8·9 per cent. less of uninstructed criminals than in the parallel group of higher crime. Also take the groups representing those districts of the country in which persons who marry signing the register with their marks, exceed the average of the country by 33½ per cent., and likewise in which those so signing are less than the average by 25

per cent., and it will be found that the former shows an increase of 43·9 per cent. of crime over the latter district, and at the same time an increase of 7·7 per cent. of uninstructed criminals. In this instance, as well as in all the others referred to in the same abstract, we may observe the following most important combination represented:—the districts of the country in which the general population is worst educated, the districts in which the greatest amount of crime prevails, and in which there is the highest proportion of uninstructed criminals, are found constantly assimilating; while, on the other side of the question, we have to view those districts of the country which are best educated, the least criminal, and in which a less proportion is found of uninstructed criminals, identified. Since it thus appears, by adopting either of the available tests of education, that crime and ignorance are constant companions, and prevention being better than cure, it becomes an important, if not imperative duty, to reduce the amount of crime by the simple means of a good general education. As already stated, education in its higher sense must of necessity disseverate itself from crime, and this eminent degree of education will perhaps be long impossible of attainment to the whole population of any country; but there seem to be no insuperable difficulties in the way of imparting to the bulk of a community something above the mere elements of reading and writing at least; and in this limited sense it is evident there is to be found a powerful check on crime, and no doubt the most efficient means of subduing the evil propensities of the people.

In Table III., Appendix, an analysis will be found of the educational condition of criminals during the years 1836, 7, 8, 9, for each of the six classes of crime given in the Home Office Returns.

1. Offences against the person.
2. Offences against property committed with violence.
3. Offences against property committed without violence.
4. Malicious offences against property.
5. Forgery and other offences against the currency.
6. Other offences.

The facts were thrown into this form or shape with a view to determine, if possible, whether there was any, and what, difference in the education of criminals committed for various classes of offences. It will be seen from the following abstract of this Table, that the proportion of criminals who could neither read nor write was highest in the class (3) for offences against property committed without violence, and least in the class (5) of forgery and other offences against the currency; being 35·29 in the former, and 24·44 in the latter, who could neither read nor write. Again, the ratio of those who could *read and write well* was least in the class (2) of offences against property committed with violence, being 9·53 per cent., and highest in the class (5) of forgery and other offences against the currency; and those of superior instruction were also lowest and highest in the same two classes, being only ·23 in the former class, and 2·25 in the latter. The results for the whole of these classes combined during the same years, were of those who can—

Neither read nor write	34·16 per cent.
Read and write imperfectly	53·93 "
Read and write well	11·32 "
Superior instruction	0·57 "

MALES.

Degree of Instruction.	Division (1)	Division (2)	Division (3)	Division (4)	Division (5)	Division (6)	Total
Number who could neither read nor write	1,733	1,817	20,188	144	326	903	25,111
Number who could read and write imperfectly	3,238	2,994	30,852	203	722	1,637	39,646
Number who could read and write well	1,113	508	5,955	60	256	433	8,325
Number possessed of superior instruction	112	12	215	5	30	48	422
Number whose instruction could not be ascertained	579	42	723	20	4	519	1,887
Total number of offenders in each class.....	6,775	5,373	57,933	432	1,338	3,540	75,391

MALES.

Degree of Instruction.	Division (1)	Division (2)	Division (3)	Division (4)	Division (5)	Division (6)	Total
Ratio who could neither read nor write	27.97	34.08	35.29	34.95	24.44	29.89	34.16
Ratio who could read and write imperfectly	52.26	56.16	53.93	49.27	54.12	54.19	53.93
Ratio who could read and write well	17.96	9.53	10.41	14.56	19.19	14.33	11.32
Ratio of superior instruction	1.81	.23	.38	1.21	2.25	1.59	.57

The following abstract will show the results for the same four years for the female sex.

FEMALES.

Degree of Instruction.	Division (1)	Division (2)	Division (3)	Division (4)	Division (5)	Division (6)	Total
Number who could neither read nor write	229	144	5,759	14	196	183	6,525
Number who could read and write imperfectly	401	149	8,002	30	194	264	9,040
Number who could read and write well	66	13	680	....	24	60	843
Number possessed of superior instruction	2	....	24	....	....	1	27
Number whose instruction could not be ascertained	70	1	174	....	2	60	307
Total number of Offenders in each Class.....	768	307	14,639	44	416	568	16,742

FEMALES.

Degree of Instruction.	Division (1)	Division (2)	Division (3)	Division (4)	Division (5)	Division (6)	Total.
Ratio who could neither read nor write	32·81	47·06	39·81	31·82	47·34	36·02	39·70
Ratio who could read and write imperfectly	57·45	48·69	55·32	68·18	46·86	51·97	55·00
Ratio who could read and write well	9·46	4·25	4·70	....	5·80	11·81	5·12
Ratio of superior instruction	·29	....	·17	....	....	·20	·16

The ratio of those who can neither read nor write is thus lowest for class (4), and highest for class (5), being 31·82 per cent. in the former, and 47·34 in the latter; but during those four years it appears that in the class (4), for malicious offences against property, there was not a single one in the whole of England and Wales returned as being able to read and write well, or as possessing superior instruction; so also in the class (2), of offences against property committed with violence, and in the class (5), of forgery and other offences against the currency, not a single instance occurred in the whole kingdom during those years, of a person being committed possessing superior instruction. Amongst females, class (1), including the offences against the person, seems to be the most remarkable, as the ratio of those who could

Neither read nor write, was 32·81 per cent.
 Read and write imperfectly 57·45 "
 Read and write well 9·46 "

The following will exhibit the relative degrees of education in the aggregate of the criminal classes of both sexes during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Degree of Instruction.	Males.	Females.	Difference.
Ratio who can neither read nor write....	34·16	39·71	- 3·55
" can read and write imperfectly	53·94	55·01	- 1·07
" can read and write well	11·33	5·12	+ 6·21
" of superior instruction	0·57	0·16	+ 0·41

It will thus be seen, that although a higher ratio of females were able to read and write imperfectly, still a greater proportion of females could not read nor write at all; and, while 5·12 per cent. only of females could read and write well, there was 11·33 per cent. of the males who were equally instructed.

It may appear anomalous, that if education be held to have so powerful an influence in repressing crime, and that the female criminals are less educated than the males, that the ratio of crime is not also greater in the female sex. This argument, however, would be based on a very narrow and limited view of the question, for the application of the mere test of education itself will not always be sufficient to determine the relative amount of crime. Before applying this or any other test, it is necessary, in order to see its full influence or

effect, that the two districts or groups compared should be similar in all other conditions, social and otherwise, and simply differing in regard to the one element, the force of which it was proposed to measure. Among the various elements influencing crime, sex has already been shown to be a most important one, as on the aggregate of ages the tendency to crime in the male sex was to that in the female sex, as .2978 is to .0633—in fact, nearly five times greater in the male sex*. It is not enough to take into view simply the mental and moral conditions of the mind itself, but those conditions in relation to external circumstances and the state of society; and whatever may be the state of education and the natural feelings and passions peculiar to the female mind, sufficient has been shown in the former paper, to prove that the difference in her social position in this country exposes her to less temptations to crime. In like manner does the same evidence prove, that while the state of education remains unaltered or constant in the country, crime may be fluctuating or gradually increasing or decreasing under the influence of the altered external circumstances with which man is surrounded; so also may the education of the people increase and become more general—as appears to be the case from the facts disclosed by the registers of marriage, which show that the proportion of males signing the register with marks has gradually changed from 33·7 per cent. in 1839, to 32·4 per cent. in 1844; while, during the same years, the proportion of male criminals that can neither read nor write has decreased from 33·53 per cent. to 29·77 per cent.; and all this time crime may have likewise increased, but still it will remain a fact, that education counteracts the tendency, so long as the criminal returns show that, everything else being the same, crime is at a minimum where education is at a maximum, and that where education is least, crime is highest. Changes in the political, manufacturing, and commercial aspects of the country—alterations in the police and criminal laws—have all their influence; and although for a period, or even a long series of years, crime may be on the increase, education may still be importantly concerned in the development of crime.

In the former contribution on the subject of Crime in England and Wales, during the years 1842-3-4, the following passage will be found:—

“ Nothing has yet been said on the nature and extent of the various descriptions of crimes and offences. In the early part of this communication it was shown, that in investigating the question of crime in its aggregate character, no satisfactory or true results could possibly be obtained, unless the element of age entered into the inquiry. If it be, then, so essential an element in discussing the question of crime in its general aspect, it must be evident that in its specific form there is still less chance of success, when without the means of employing the element of age. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that although in the Home Office Returns the number of criminals guilty of particular offences is given, no mention is made of their ages in connexion with specific forms of crime. This defect might be easily remedied. Local and provincial police-courts and districts have seen the value of such information; and it is to be regretted that the authorities at head-quarters should still be indifferent to the great advantages that must result from affording inquirers into criminal statistics a means of introducing so important an element into their investigations.”

It was not known at the time of writing this paragraph, that the Home Office had actually furnished the information required, respecting the ages of the persons committed for each class of crime, up till

* See former paper, Tables A and B.

the year 1839; and that in subsequent years the returns have been presented in their present defective state. What could be the reasons for relinquishing their earlier plans, it is difficult to imagine. All the criminal returns for the six years, 1834-1839, have been analyzed, as shown in Tables IV. and V. of the Appendix, for each class of crimes, and the population calculated by the formula given in page 1 of the former paper for each year, and for each term of life, in order to discover the tendency at various ages to particular classes of crime.

These tables explain themselves, being on precisely the same model as those given in the former paper, only that Table V. instead of showing the tendency to crime in the aggregate at each age, points out the tendency to particular classes or kinds of crime.

The following abstract presents the general results arrived at:—

Ratio per cent. of Criminals to the Population, yearly, at various terms of life, in each class of offences.

Ages.	Division. (1)	Division. (2)	Division. (3)	Division. (4)	Division. (5)	Division. (6)
12 years and under ....	.00019	.00053	.01259	.00009	.00004	.00008
16 years and above 12 ..	.00811	.01574	.26513	.00108	.00160	.00330
21 years and above 16 ..	.05622	.07613	.59929	.00428	.01208	.03326
30 years and above 21 ..	.06800	.04643	.39109	.00394	.01114	.03798
40 years and above 30 ..	.03757	.01383	.21374	.00191	.00631	.02074
50 years and above 40 ..	.02195	.00510	.12938	.00174	.00401	.01099
60 years and above 50 ..	.01538	.00258	.09136	.00123	.00191	.00825
Above 60 years.....	.00695	.00124	.03908	.00049	.00131	.00367
Total.....	.02411	.01798	.18791	.00161	.00429	.01335

Number of the Population at various terms of life by which One Crime in each particular class of offences is committed yearly.

Ages.	Division. (1)	Division. (2)	Division. (3)	Division. (4)	Division. (5)	Division. (6)
12 years and under	526315.79	188679.26	7942.81	1111111.11	2500000.00	1250000.00
16 years and above 12 ..	12380.46	6363.24	377.22	92692.59	62500.00	30120.48
21 years and above 16 ..	1778.73	1313.54	166.86	23364.49	8278.15	3006.61
30 years and above 21 ..	1470.59	2153.78	266.69	26380.71	8976.66	2632.96
40 years and above 30 ..	2661.70	7230.66	467.95	52356.02	16847.86	4821.60
50 years and above 40 ..	4555.81	19607.84	772.80	57471.26	24937.66	9099.18
60 years and above 50 ..	6501.95	38769.69	1094.57	81300.81	52356.02	12121.21
Above 60 years	14388.49	80645.16	2558.85	204081.63	76335.88	27247.96
Total.....	4147.66	5561.73	532.20	62111.80	23310.02	7490.64

It will be recollect that when, on a former occasion, crime was viewed in the aggregate, the tendency to crime at various terms of life was shown to follow a very remarkable law. From the age of 20 it was found that the tendency to crime in the male sex decreases at the rate of 33.333 per cent. for each term of life given in the tables; but, as anticipated, it will now be found that age becomes of still more importance in the investigation, when considering specific forms of crime. Some striking examples of this will be seen by referring to the

preceding abstract, and comparing the results in the different classes at ages "21 years and above 16," with the following terms of life, in which the tendency to crime is

In the class (1) of offences against the person at ages

21 years and above 16 .....	.05622
30 , 21 .....	.06800

Difference — .01178 or + 20·95 per cent.

Again in class (2), offences against property, with violence, at ages

21 years and above 16 .....	.07613
30 , 21 .....	.04643

Difference — .02970 or — 39·01 per cent.

In class (3), offences against property without violence, at ages

21 years and above 16 .....	.59929
30 , 21 .....	.39109

Difference — .20820 or — 34·89 per cent.

In class (4), malicious offences against property

21 years and above 16 .....	.00428
30 , 21 .....	.00394

Difference — .00034 or — 7·94 per cent.

In class (5), forgery and other offences against the currency

21 years and above 16 .....	.01208
30 , 21 .....	.01114

Difference — .00094 or — 7·77 per cent.

It is, therefore, obvious, that the law which regulates the tendency to crime at different ages is not the same in every class. For while in the class of offences against the person, there is an increased tendency at ages "30—21" of 20·95 per cent. above that shown in the preceding term of life, there is in all the other classes a less tendency, varying from 39 per cent. in offences against property with violence, to only 7·77 per cent. in cases of forgery and other offences against the currency. At other ages, like differences will be found. The difference between the tendency to crime in class (2) at ages 40-30 and 50-40 is, 63·12 per cent., but the difference at the same age in class (4) is only 8·90 per cent.

The importance to criminal jurisprudence of a solution of this problem must be evident. No preventive measures can possibly be adopted till the knowledge exists of the particular tendencies to certain propensities and forms of crime at different ages. With a clear knowledge of these, however, the chances of success in averting crime must be greater, as the means are furnished of knowing in what particular sections of the community the strongest tendency exists to specific forms of crime.

On reflection, it will now be seen, with still greater force than formerly, the necessity which exists for a very refined analysis, in investigations on crime, before drawing any conclusions. The importance of determining the rate of crime at the different terms of life, in order to know the relative amount of crime in different districts, as

well as to understand whether crime be on the increase or decrease, has already been shown. It also appears equally important to determine the tendency at the respective ages to the specific forms of crime, otherwise the perturbations of which the various classes are susceptible may vitiate conclusions based on any evidence resting on mere general averages.

In the final column of Table V. will be found the expression for the tendency to crime in the aggregate of those six classes during the years 1834-1839. In this table a peculiarity will be observed in the division of ages, but the population has been determined for the same ages by the methods already pointed out. The present division of ages commenced only with the reports for the year 1842. It will be found that above 20 years of age the amount of crime was less in the years 1834-1839, than in the period 1842-1844, and the following abstract will show the relative amount and tendency to crime at the two periods referred to.

Age.	Ratio per cent. of Criminals in		Excess per cent. of Crime in 1842-4 above 1834-9.
	1842-4.	1834-9.	
15—20 .....	.6841	.7839	— 14·588
20—30 .....	.6952	.5566	+ 19·937
30—40 .....	.3794	.2928	+ 22·825
40—50 .....	.2504	.1725	+ 31·110
50—60 .....	.1694	.1202	+ 29·044
60 and upwards	.0813	.0525	+ 35·424

From the preceding abstract it will be seen, that from 20 to 60 years of age there has been an excess of crime in the period 1842-1844 over that of 1834-1839, varying at the different ages within that term of life from about 20 to 31 per cent.; and it will be found, on referring to page 6 of the former paper, that the tendency to crime in the intermediate period of years 1840-1841 was something like a mean between the results given in the preceding abstract, thus pointing to a gradual increase in the criminal calendar of the country within those periods. One striking feature in the preceding abstract is the fact, that while above 20 years of age there has been an increased ratio of crime within the period 1842-1844, that at the period of life, 15-20, there has been a decrease of crime to the extent of 14·588 per cent. This is contrary to the popular opinion held on the subject; but the former paper also showed that all the facts of the case went to prove that there was no increase of juvenile crime, and that if any change or movement be found in the criminal returns of any particular district, that change will be discovered to be promoted, not so much by fluctuations at the terms of life 10-15 and 15-20, as by the increase or decrease among those persons of more advanced ages. It is thus evident that over a period of eleven years, ending December 1844, instead of there being an increase, there has been a positive decrease of crime among the population at the younger ages.

From the following abstract it will be seen that the great amount of crime is due to one class (3) of offences—that which includes “offences against property committed without violence.”

Ages.	Aggregate Crime during 1834-9.	Class 3 during 1834-9.	Per centage of Crime due to Class 3.
12 years and under .....	.01371	.01259	91.831
12 to 16 .....	.29770	.26513	88.979
16 , 21 .....	.78386	.59929	76.453
21 , 30 .....	.55660	.39109	70.264
30 , 40 .....	.29282	.21374	72.994
40 , 50 .....	.17254	.12938	74.985
50 , 60 .....	.12018	.09136	76.020
60 and upwards .....	.05242	.03908	74.467

This abstract at once points out the necessity for remedial measures being applied to the removal of this class of offences, which consists of about three-fourths of all the crime in the country committed during mature life. It will be further seen that nine-tenths of the whole amount of crime, by those of 16 years of age and under, is included in the same class; and, on reflection, it must appear evident, that very simple remedial measures may, without difficulty, be applied by the legislator for the removal of the causes, or at least for the prevention of the great bulk of these offences.

The facts brought forward in this and the preceding paper lead to the following conclusions:—

1. That the tendency to crime among the male population at various terms of life varies from .7702 per cent. at the term of life 20-25, to .1694 per cent. at ages 50-60; or, in other words, the tendency to crime at one period of life is more than quadruple that at another*. Age appears to have a similar influence on the tendency to crime in the female sex.

2. That the tendency to crime in the male sex is nearly five times greater than in the female sex. Over the whole male population of England and Wales, at all ages, the tendency to crime is .2978 per cent., and for the female sex it is .0633 per cent.—that is to say, one in every 336 of the male population is yearly guilty of a criminal offence, and in the female sex one in every 1581†.

3. That in the various districts and counties of England and Wales there is a remarkable difference in the distribution of the population over the various terms of life. In the counties of Anglesea, Carmarthen, and Dorset, the proportion of the whole population alive at the quinquennial term of life, 20-25, is less than 8 per cent.; but in Lancaster, Middlesex, and Monmouth, the proportion varies from 10 to upwards of 11 per cent., and at other periods of life like differences will be found†.

4. It hence follows, that if even the tendency to crime were precisely the same at the respective terms of life in those districts, there would still be, in reference to the whole population, an apparent increase of crime in the three latter counties, from the fact that they contain a greater proportion of their population at the term of life at which the tendency to crime is the greatest. This truth is established

* See Tables A and B of former paper. Vol. IX.

† See Table E of former paper.

by the facts, that during the years 1842-3-4 the actual proportion of male criminals in England and Wales was 1 in every 336 of the whole male population*; but if the population, however, had been under the same distribution in regard to age as in the year 1821, the proportion of criminals would have been 1 in 365 only, and if under the same distribution as in the city of Glasgow, crime would appear as high as 1 in every 304†. Again, the difference of distribution of even two districts of the metropolis is such as to produce in Bethnal Green the proportion of 1 in 338, while in St. George's, Hanover Square, the ratio would be as high as 1 in 280‡; manifesting an error, in any method of inquiry neglecting the element of age, of about 21 per cent. An inspection of the results obtained in the former paper will show that a uniform tendency to crime in each county at the respective terms of life would, in consequence of the difference in the distribution of their populations according to age, produce in Anglesea, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Dorset, Merioneth, Montgomery, and Pembroke, the ratio of one crime yearly to every 360 of the population; but in Glamorgan, Lancaster, Middlesex, and Monmouth, the same tendency to crime would produce as high an average as from 1 in 325 to 1 in 313, being a difference of at least 18 per cent. §. It is, therefore, evident, that the element of age is an essential item in every inquiry or investigation into the relative amount and progress of crime in different districts; and on the same evidence the element of sex must appear equally important; and hence calculations in which those elements are neglected cannot be relied on as showing the relative amount of crime in different districts, nor in the same districts at different periods of time: for here we have an apparent difference of crime in some districts to the extent of 20 per cent. above that in others, in which the same tendency to crime has been assumed to prevail, accounted for by the simple fact of a difference in the distribution of their population; and other differences of even greater extent are found to depend on the relative proportion of the sexes in the respective districts. Whence the great necessity in all such inquiries, of having recourse to those elements, in order to determine the relative amount of crime, and the danger of depending on any conclusions arrived at by any methods of inquiry in which they are neglected.

6. That every properly conducted inquiry into criminal statistics, intended to show the relative tendencies to crime in different districts, or in the same district, at different periods, must distinguish the amount and degree of crime in each sex, and show the amount and tendency to crime for each sex and at every term of life for given districts at the respective periods of time ||.

7. That the tendency to crime at each successive term of life given in the tables decreases from the age of 20 at the rate of 33·333 per cent. for the male sex, and at the rate of 25 per cent. for the female sex ¶.

8. That in some counties or districts, crime is 52 per cent. above

* See Tables A and G of former paper.

† See Tables A and G of former paper.

‡ See Table G of former paper.

§ See Table G of former paper. Vol. IX.

|| See Tables A and B of former paper.

¶ See Tables A and B of former paper.

the average of the kingdom, while in others it is at least 80 per cent. below the average*.

9. That in all the agricultural groups of counties there seems to be a remarkable uniformity in the tendency to crime, varying in an excess of crime above the average for the whole kingdom of from 5·3 per cent. to 6·8 per cent.; but in the mining and manufacturing groups of counties, although the whole combined show less than the average crime for England and Wales, still in one portion of the groups there is an excess of 33·5 per cent. of crime; while in another, crime is 52·1 per cent. below the average†; proving that there must be some powerful element in the social and moral state of the people, not eliminated in such combinations, producing this remarkable disparity.

10. That the usual test by which the manufacturing and agricultural counties are determined, may often be neutralized by a corresponding high or low ratio of agriculturists and manufacturers in each: but adopting corrections as in Table L of the former paper, to avoid such errors, and testing the counties in which the most striking differences exist as to their agricultural and manufacturing conditions, it is found that the mere fact of such differences in the habits of the people has little or no influence on the increase or decrease of crime, and offers no solution to the problem of what is that element of feature which produces in one great community an excess of 52·1 per cent. of crime, and in another community reduces crime 33·5 per cent. below the average‡.

11. That by adopting the test of education or instruction furnished by the marriage registers of the country, and further analyzing the groups referred to in the preceding paragraphs, by dividing each in two sections—by the one of which will be represented the population of highest education, and the other the population of least education;—in fact, so analyzing the various districts and groups of counties, that they differ in respect of education only,—it is found, that out of the 22 different combinations formed of the various districts of England and Wales, that in every instance there is an excess of crime where there is the least education or instruction; and comparing the respective sections of each group of counties, it will be seen that there is an average excess of 25 per cent., of crime in the sections of inferior education over that of higher education, and in some districts the excess is as much as 44 per cent.§.

12. That it is hence obvious, that the very small amount of education implied by the test here adopted has a powerful influence on the criminal calendar of the country; and that the introduction of this further element into the investigation of the relative amount of crime, removes many anomalies not otherwise to be understood||.

13. That all the preceding conclusions are arrived at from facts derived from a source partly independent of the criminal population itself; but the present paper furnishes evidences establishing the fact, that invariably, in those districts in which there is an increased amount

* See Table J of former paper.

† See Table K of former paper.

‡ See Table L of former paper.

§ See pages 235 and 236, and Table N of former paper. Vol. IX.

|| See page 236.

of crime, there is also a higher ratio of uneducated criminals, and in the less criminal districts a less proportion of the criminal population wholly destitute of the rudest elements of education; and, in following up this inquiry, the following remarkable combination of elements determine to prove the great influence of education in the development of crime. The districts of the country in which the general population is the worst educated, the districts in which the greatest amount of crime prevails, and the districts in which there is the highest proportion of uninstructed criminals, are constantly found assimilating; while, on the other hand, those districts which are the best educated, the least criminal, and in which a less proportion of uneducated criminals is found, are likewise found to be identified in the various combinations*: and hence the great reduction of crime to be justly expected from the general diffusion of education.

14. That the highest proportion of criminals in the male sex wholly destitute of education is to be found in those committed for offences against property without violence—and least in the class of forgery, and offences against the currency; but for the female sex, the lowest ratio was found in malicious offences against property, and the highest in the class of forgery, and offences against the currency †.

15. That the simultaneous increase of education and crime does not necessarily prove that education has no material influence on crime, so long as the criminal returns show that, all other conditions being the same, crime is at a minimum when education is at a maximum, and *vice versa*. Changes in the political, manufacturing, and commercial aspects of the country—alterations in the police and criminal laws—have all their influence; and although for a period, or even a long series of years, crime may be on the increase, education may still be importantly concerned in the repression of crime ‡.

16. When viewed in its aggregate character, it is found that at the inferior ages there is a greater tendency to crime than at superior ages; but when viewed in its specific character, it is found that this law does not prevail: for while, in the class of offences against the person, at ages 21-30 there is an increased tendency of 20·95 per cent. above that for the preceding term of life, in all the other classes there there is a less tendency, varying from 39 per cent. in offences against property with violence, to only 7·77 per cent. in cases of forgery and other offences against the currency: and at other ages, like differences will be found §.

17. That it is hence evident, that no conclusions, as to the prevalence of crime, can be safely applied to questions of criminal jurisprudence, unless a proper analysis be made for the districts under investigation, as to the tendency which exists to the specific forms of crime—and that for each sex and at each term of life: for here we find, for two terms of life, a difference of 60 per cent. in the amount of crime dependent on the relative prevalence of two specific forms of offences; and it consequently follows that, assuming in different districts the criminal tendencies of the population to be precisely the same, that

* See pages 142—146, also Tables I. and II. of this paper.

† See pages 147—148, also Table III. of this paper.

‡ See pages 148—149, of this paper.

§ See pages 150—151, and also Tables IV. and V. of this paper.

- (a), the fact of difference in the distribution of the population at different ages will produce an apparent excess of crime, from the circumstance, that in some districts there is an excess of population at that term of life in which the tendency to some peculiar forms of crime is in maximum or in minimum ;—or
- (b), on the other hand, assuming the distribution to be nearly, or exactly the same in two districts, a difference in the tendencies to specific forms of crime may be concealed by the neglect of the element of age or sex, and the districts falsely concluded to be in similar conditions as to their criminal manifestations ; and a third error,
- (c), may result from the neutralizing influences of these disturbing causes balancing each other. The excess of population at one particular term of life favourable to the manifestation of a particular form of crime, may be counteracted by an equivalent amount of reduction in the intensity to the development of that specific form of crime: and hence all ignorance of these perturbations, and the remedial measures which a knowledge of them would induce, unless that in criminal inquiries they constitute elements of the investigation*.

18. That although it has been usual of late to refer to juvenile delinquency as an explanation of the increase of crime in many districts, the facts here presented do not support the supposition. An inspection of the nine groups of combinations represented in Table K. of the former paper, will show, both for the general result, and for each group, that any increase or decrease in the amount of crime, above the average of the country, is not explained so much by fluctuations in the tendency to crime at ages 10-15 and 15-20; as by the increase or decrease of crime at more advanced ages ; leading to the conclusion that in the juvenile period of life the tendency to crime is within the influence of more constant laws or elements, and therefore shows less fluctuation than in mature life, when the conduct and disposition of individuals come more under the control of external circumstances. Further, a comparison of the results set forth in Table A. in the former paper, and in Table V. of this paper, shows that, from 20 to 60 years of age, there has been a gradual increase of crime, since the year 1834, of from 20 to 31 per cent., varying with the age ; but during the same years there has been at the younger ages, 15-20, a uniform decrease of 14·588 per cent.: thus proving, by the facts of the case, that over a period of eleven years, ending December 1844, there has been a decrease of crime among the population at the younger ages.

19. That to one class of offences—those against property, committed without violence—is due three-fourths of the whole crime of this country; and among the population of 16 years of age and under, more than nine-tenths of all their crimes is due to this single class of offences†.

20. That the nature of these offences obviously places them within the reach of such remedial measures as would certainly, to a great extent, remove them from the criminal calendar, and thus go far toward the prevention of three-fourths at least of the crimes of this country.

* See Table A and B of former paper, and Table V. of this paper.

† See Table V. of this paper.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Degree of Instruction among the Criminals in those Counties where Crime exceeds the average ratio of England and Wales, for the Years 1842, 3, and 4.*
MALES.

Name of County.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	Total.
Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.
Berkshire	210	...	631	...	30	...
Hertfordshire	304	...	1,550	...	113	...
Kent	827	...	4,634	...	518	...
Lancashire	3,250	...	1,015	...	202	...
Counties in which the excess of crime is under 16 per cent. ...	716	...	616	...	23	...
Norfolk	265	...	62	...	13	...
Oxford	28	...	698	...	28	...
Rutland	466	...	815	...	134	...
Salop	517	...	839	...	96	...
Suffolk	298	...	...	...	15	...
Wiltshire .....	...	...	...	...	14	...
Total	6,875	36·8	11,071	57·6	1,187	6·2
Bedfordshire	248	...	295	...	5	...
Counties in which the excess of crime is 16 per cent. and under 30 per cent.	304	...	436	...	42	...
Buckinghamshire	741	...	962	...	56	...
Esex	243	...	340	...	9	...
Hereford	1,976	...	5,405	...	1,670	...
Middlesex	933	...	1,871	...	229	...
Somerset	887	...	1,808	...	380	...
Stafford .....	...	...	...	...	27	...
Total	5,332	29·8	10,447	57·3	2,364	13·0
Cheshire	732	...	1,519	...	99	...
Counties in which the excess of crime is 30 per cent. and upwards	801	...	1,858	...	186	...
Gloucester	861	...	769	...	169	...
Leicester	664	...	926	...	66	...
Worcester	813	...	1,816	...	976	...
Warwick .....	...	...	...	...	29	...
Total	3,311	31·6	6,381	60·8	734	6·9
Grand Total	15,618	32·4	27,869	58·2	4,275	8·9
					217	5
					1,274	2·6
						49,153

TABLE I.—*Continued.*
Instruction among the Criminals in those Counties where Crime is below the average ratio of England and Wales.

Name of County.	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Superior Education.	Instruction could not be ascertained.	Total.					
Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.	Actual Number.	Prop. per cent.				
Counties in which Cambridge crime is below Monmouthshire the average of Northamptonshire and England and Wales by not more than 16 per cent.	201 157 271 268 433 695 877	434 356 456 577 1,006 1,265 776	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	45 88 53 56 111 381 62	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	4 8 1 1 10 4 ...	8 18 32 10 22 33 4	632 632 813 932 1,551 2,218 1,219			
Total	2,292	28·94	4,859	61·35	746	9·4	23	8			
Counties in which Devonshire the difference is 15 and under 30 per cent.	440 206 329 1,439	206 867 3,661	... ... ...	209 47 87 311	... ... ... ...	8 3 7 34	25 27 44 ...	1,649 559 1,584 5,616			
Total	2,414	27·1	6,791	65·0	654	7·3	52	6	166	18	9,077
Counties in which Cumberland the difference is 30 per cent.	69 173 208 267 65 153 8	185 450 677 466 111 412 65	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	35 35 16 3‡ 3 21 6	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	1 2 1 1 3 2 ...	6 15 27 14 3 45 1	245 624 880 762 182 634 82			
Total	933	28·5	2,186	66·6	150	4·57	9	27	111	33	3,389
Grand Total	5,639	28·0	12,836	63·8	1,650	7·7	84	4	404	20	20,513
England	21,157	31·1	40,705	59·9	5,825	8·6	301	·6	1,678	2·4	69,666
Wales.....	632	38·2	915	56·2	84	5·1	7	·4	2,46	1·81	1,874
England and Wales.....	21,779	31·3	41,620	59·8	5,909	8·6	308	·44	1,924	2·7	71,540

[May,

TABLE II.—*Educational Condition of Criminals, according to the Classification of Table N, former Paper.—MALES.*

TABLE II.—Continued.

TABLE III.—*Showing the relative degree of Instruction among Criminals in each class of Offences, during the years 1836, 37, 38, and 39. MALES AND FEMALES.*

Division of Offences.	Neither Read nor Write.		Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Instruction.		Instruction could not be ascertained.		Total Number of Offenders.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Div. (1)	1836	419	61	844	101	302	20	48	..	146	15	1,759	197
	1837	422	59	709	95	252	6	20	1	135	20	1,538	181
	1838	454	59	776	97	276	16	23	1	143	14	1,672	187
	1839	438	50	909	108	283	24	21	..	155	21	1,806	203
		1,733	229	3,238	401	1,113	66	112	2	579	70	6,775	768
		27.97	32.81	52.26	57.45	17.96	9.46	1.81	.29	..	..	..	..
Div. (2)	1836	380	29	686	40	150	2	8	..	14	1	1,238	72
	1837	472	33	732	35	117	3	2	..	6	..	1,329	71
	1838	510	41	809	33	129	6	1	..	9	..	1,458	80
	1839	455	41	767	41	112	2	1	..	13	..	1,348	84
		1,817	144	2,994	149	508	13	12	..	42	1	5,373	307
		34.08	47.06	56.16	48.69	9.53	4.25	.23	..	..	..	..	..
Div. (3)	1836	4,460	1,257	6,789	1,767	1,386	164	92	14	195	43	12,922	3,245
	1837	5,420	1,566	8,076	1,897	1,506	146	59	2	170	52	15,231	3,663
	1838	5,102	1,420	7,882	2,040	1,469	169	34	4	141	27	14,628	3,650
	1839	5,206	1,526	8,105	2,298	1,594	211	30	4	217	52	15,152	4,091
		20,188	5,759	30,852	8,002	5,955	680	215	24	723	174	57,933	14,639
		35.29	39.81	53.93	55.32	10.41	4.70	.38	.17	..	..	..	..
Div. (4)	1836	47	6	76	6	23	..	2	..	8	..	156	12
	1837	34	4	45	8	12	..	2	..	9	..	102	12
	1838	23	2	47	8	7	..	1	..	1	..	79	10
	1839	40	2	35	8	18	..	..	..	2	..	95	10
		144	14	203	30	60	..	5	..	20	..	432	44
		34.95	31.82	49.27	68.18	14.56	..	1.21	..	..	..	..	..
Div. (5)	1836	65	38	162	80	47	5	11	..	..	1	285	74
	1837	94	67	185	48	51	4	7	..	..	..	337	119
	1838	87	44	205	66	87	5	6	..	2	1	387	116
	1839	80	47	170	50	71	10	6	..	2	..	329	107
		326	196	722	194	256	24	30	..	4	2	1,338	416
		24.44	47.34	54.12	46.86	19.19	5.80	2.25	..	..	..	..	..
Div. (6)	1836	227	44	411	71	108	8	15	1	127	12	888	136
	1837	242	61	400	68	119	18	8	..	101	22	870	169
	1838	166	35	289	82	88	20	9	..	134	9	681	146
	1839	268	43	537	43	123	14	16	..	157	17	1,101	117
		908	183	1,637	264	433	60	48	1	619	60	3,540	668
		29.80	38.02	64.10	51.97	14.33	11.81	1.59	.20	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.—*Showing the Age and Sex of the total number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in 1884, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 1889.*
MALES AND FEMALES.

Division of Offences.	Aged 12 years and under.		Aged 16 years and above 12.		Aged 21 years and above 16.		Aged 30 years and above 21.		Aged 40 years and above 30.		Aged 50 years and above 40.		Aged 60 years and above 50.		Aged above 60 years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Total Number of Offenders.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Division (1)	1884	5	52	3	466	28	804	62	346	39	175	23	80	10	43	23	2224	41	231	..	
	1885	3	57	7	339	41	670	65	352	55	149	26	73	12	24	123	14	1790	..	231	..
	1886	4	..	59	364	25	669	64	305	44	136	30	71	6	31	6	150	15	1559	..	
	1887	2	..	34	3	301	28	610	66	281	43	110	17	63	4	25	3	112	17	1638	..
Division (2)	1888	5	..	46	1	339	36	615	67	301	37	141	15	57	5	36	1	132	15	1672	..
	1889	7	..	42	4	411	39	677	80	313	36	134	17	55	5	36	2	131	20	1806	203
	Total.....	26	4	290	26	2,220	197	4045	434	1,888	254	845	128	399	42	195	18	871	122	10,789	1,225
	Corrected* Total	28	..	314	..	2415	..	4401	..	2065	..	920	..	434	..	212	..	..	..	..	..
Division (3)	1884	13	3	106	2	573	30	527	36	113	4	38	..	10	..	2	4	..	5	..	..
	1885	8	..	75	7	545	24	476	26	124	12	40	3	8	..	17	..	6	..	1,389	71
	1886	16	..	107	2	478	28	482	23	124	12	40	3	8	..	2	5	..	1,386	68	
	1887	8	3	145	12	529	28	502	22	134	7	29	5	11	2	2	3	1	..	1,388	71
Division (4)	1888	16	..	103	5	629	30	495	19	122	13	39	4	18	2	8	2	6	..	1,458	80
	1889	16	2	103	5	499	34	516	29	139	6	40	5	18	2	11	1	6	..	1,348	84
	Total.....	77	8	607	31	3,253	174	2,989	149	736	50	213	20	72	10	38	4	43	..	8,048	446
	Corrected Total.....	-78	..	610	..	3,270	..	3,005	..	760	..	214	..	73	..	38	..	..	..	..	..
Division (5)	1884	310	55	1,939	288	4,293	275	4,019	930	1,822	505	970	245	302	129	179	48	114	24	13,608	..
	1885	277	50	1,342	277	4,009	771	3,737	934	1,634	423	764	272	373	124	140	45	78	18	12,554	..
	1886	312	89	1,570	296	3,970	884	3,833	983	1,735	515	781	297	339	141	144	44	141	28	12,922	..
	1887	292	49	1,777	317	4,617	1,034	4,557	1,371	2,108	560	985	302	477	153	236	69	16,231	30	15,231	..
Division (6)	1888	335	56	1,709	338	4,350	1,044	4,449	1,105	2,110	549	934	342	483	128	223	71	113	23	14,328	3,650
	1889	335	1,878	4,354	385	4,354	1,044	4,450	1,248	2,229	630	1,024	359	480	168	222	74	180	47	15,152	4,091
	Total.....	1,815	312	10,175	1,901	25,503	5,653	25,075	6,317	11,638	3,192	5,373	1,817	2,564	849	1,181	351	170	84,095	20,562	
	Corrected Total.....	1,832	..	10,271	..	25,742	..	25,310	..	11,747	..	5,423	..	2,578	..	1,192	..	..	..	..	..

* The Corrected Total represents, in every case, the number of Male Criminals at each Term, provided the age of every Criminal had been ascertained; and is obtained by the formula given on page 1 of the former paper.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Division of Offences.	Aged 12 years and under.		Aged 16 years and above 12.		Aged 21 years and above 16.		Aged 30 years and above 21.		Aged 40 years and above 30.		Aged 50 years and above 40.		Aged 60 years and above 50.		Aged 60 years and above 60.		Age could not be ascertained.		Total Number of Offenders.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Division (4)	1834	3	4	36	2	56	2	21	1	16	2	8	1	3	1	3	150	12	16	12		
	1835	4	5	3	38	1	51	2	21	1	16	4	3	1	2	1	1	140	16	16	16	
	1836	2	11	6	33	5	62	2	25	1	16	1	4	1	1	5	1	156	12	12	12	
	1837	1	9	3	20	5	40	1	13	2	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	102	12	12	12	
Total	1838	1	8	1	18	4	26	2	7	3	13	1	6	1	1	1	1	95	10	10	10	
	1839	3	1	2	34	1	23	4	16	1	8	1	6	1	1	1	1	96	10	10	10	
	Corrected Total	14	1	41	19	179	14	248	18	103	7	71	9	33	2	14	2	19	..	722	72	
	Corrected Total	14	..	42	..	184	..	265	..	105	..	73	..	34	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Division (5)	1834	2	11	7	72	33	116	37	52	22	30	15	12	7	5	5	1	2	301	130	130	
	1835	1	7	8	79	30	109	27	50	7	20	6	6	7	6	4	1	..	279	89	89	
	1836	..	2	3	96	17	109	25	48	12	24	6	2	8	4	2	1	1	285	74	74	
	1837	1	1	16	8	89	16	123	48	67	20	26	12	9	7	6	1	..	337	119	119	
Total	1838	3	9	4	102	30	136	38	73	27	36	9	18	5	10	3	1	..	387	116	116	
	1839	..	2	16	2	80	25	127	36	56	20	32	13	7	6	9	2	..	329	107	107	
	Total	7	5	61	32	518	151	720	211	346	108	167	61	54	40	40	24	5	3	1,918	656	
	Corrected Total	7	..	62	..	519	..	721	..	347	..	168	..	54	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
Division (6)	1834	4	26	1	248	7	420	46	183	39	93	19	33	2	13	..	188	14	14	14		
	1835	2	..	21	..	247	23	450	34	190	29	72	16	42	16	28	4	144	11	11	11	
	1836	1	..	9	1	182	14	313	37	162	45	74	12	34	14	12	3	101	10	10	10	
	1837	2	..	19	..	216	17	310	48	156	49	51	23	23	11	14	1	78	20	169	169	
Total	1838	..	2	16	2	224	20	4	162	39	120	44	49	26	25	6	1	1	112	7	681	681
	1839	..	2	20	4	224	16	391	44	162	23	62	7	46	4	19	1	165	18	1,101	1,101	
	Corrected Total	11	..	111	8	1,243	97	2,138	248	992	229	401	103	203	53	97	11	778	80	5,974	829	
	Corrected Total	13	..	128	..	1,429	..	2,458	..	1,140	..	461	..	233	..	112	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1834	337	63	305	5,598	875	5,942	1,127	609	1,221	304	535	151	247	56	564	81	18,880	3,571	..		
	1835	295	51	1,707	5,257	890	5,624	1,093	2,371	533	1,042	327	514	159	212	57	355	43	17,275	3,456	..	
	1836	325	51	1,722	5,125	969	5,458	1,184	2,399	628	1,070	349	522	178	236	58	384	54	17,248	3,736	..	
	1837	903	55	1,982	3,844	5,774	1,127	2,758	681	1,211	360	587	177	284	81	366	67	19,407	4,205	..		
Grand Total	1838	317	49	1,938	5,558	5,562	1,165	2,733	673	1,226	396	545	146	289	85	298	81	46	18,905	4,169	..	
	1839	61	2,062	402	5,602	1,259	6,184	1,421	2,938	716	1,300	402	612	185	298	81	475	85	19,881	4,612	..	
	330	11,285	2,017	32,916	6,296	35,215	7,377	15,733	3,840	7,070	2,388	3,315	946	1,565	410	2,497	375	111,546	23,769	..		
	Co. Grand Total	1,980	..	11,543	..	33,670	..	36,021	..	16,038	..	7,232	..	3,391	..	1,601	..	..	..	..

TABLE V.—*Criminal Offenders in England and Wales during the years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in each Class of Offences, with the Ratio of Crime to the Population at the various Terms of Life, calculated to the corrected Population for the respective periods.*—MALES.

Ages.	Population in the Years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9.	Criminals for those Years in each class of Offences.											
		Offences against the Person. (1)		Offences against Prop- erty with violence. (2)		Offences against Prop- erty without violence. (3)		Malicious Offences against Prop- erty. (4)		Forgery and Offences against the currency. (5)		Other Of- fences, not included in the above classes. (6)	
		No.	Pr ct.	No.	Pr ct.	No.	Pr ct.	No.	Pr ct.	No.	Pr ct.	No.	Pr ct.
Under 5	1834 993160 1835 1000819 1836 1006533 1837 1016316 1838 1084154 1839 1032053	6075040											
5 to 10	1834 891641 1835 900163 1836 908767 1837 917453 1838 946322 1839 1 95073	5479321											
10 to 15	1834 806642 1835 810795 1836 827077 1837 837488 1838 848030 1839 858701	4991736											
12 years & under	1834 2368786 1835 2391039 1836 2413551 1837 2435262 1838 2459194 1839 2482350	14551902	28 00019	78 00053	1832 01259	14 00009	7 00004	13 00008	1995 01351				
16 years & above 21	1834 621731 1835 639355 1836 641365 1837 649727 1838 658280 1839 666946	3873982	314 00811	610 01574	10271 26513	42 00108	62 00160	128 00330	11543 29797				
21 above 30	1834 687041 1835 698331 1836 709808 1837 721479 1838 733348 1839 745117	4295127	2415 05622	3270 07613	25742 59929	184 00498	519 01208	1429 03326	33670 78386				
30 years & above 30	1834 1020024 1835 1042765 1836 1066014 1837 1089781 1838 1114076 1839 1138915	6471575	4401 06800	3005 04643	25310 39109	255 00394	721 01114	2458 03798	36021 55600				
40 years & above 40	1834 871464 1835 888800 1836 906480 1837 924512 1838 949098 1839 961660	5495818	2065 03757	760 01363	11747 21374	102 00191	347 00631	1140 02074	16093 29382				
50 years & above 50	1834 671533 1835 682153 1836 692879 1837 703805 1838 714904 1839 726177	4191421	920 02195	214 00510	5423 12938	73 00174	168 00401	461 01099	7232 17354				
60 years & above 60	1834 455916 1835 461580 1836 467284 1837 473058 1838 478904 1839 484821	2821593	431 01538	73 00258	2578 09136	34 00123	54 00191	233 00825	3391 12018				
Above 60	1834 494796 1835 500187 1836 505636 1837 511145 1838 516714 1839 522344	3050832	212 00695	38 00124	1192 03908	15 00049	40 00131	112 00367	1601 05248				
Grand Total	44751780	10789	02411	8048	01798	84095	18791	722	00161	918	00429	5974	01335
												111546	24925